NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the Ex-Market.

Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1805. [*No 2247.*

YSIOGNOTRACE.

D. MELVILL,

leave to present his most sincere thanks e Ladies and Gentlemen of this town mity, for the very handsome encourage- y have afforded him in the *Profile line*— rs himself, that the accuracy of his like- e neatness of his enameling on glass. the satisfaction he has given, and his best en- to please, will merit and ensure a conti- f their favours.

removed his Pentigraph, &c. from the lately occupied, to a more commodious —one door East (No. 2, Pelham-Street) opposite Mr *Townsend*'s Coffee-House; tendance will be given every day, Sundays from Nine o'clock in the morning till ight.

likenesses in paper, or elegantly enamel- ls, warranted correct, at the usual prices. on hand, a great variety of very hand- ana burnished profile frames, very low. t, April 26, 1805.

NDAY, the 27th of May next, at XI A. M. *will be exposed to Sale, at Public (if not previously disposed of at Private*

T capital estate, situated on Easton's- nt, commonly called the Wanton estate, of a large and elegant Dwelling-House, stores, &c. &c.—For particulars apply to tribers,

JOHN L. BOSS.
WILLIAM HUNTER.

t, April 26, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known, very-fast sailing New-York Packet, Sloop AURORA, *Henry Caboone* master, burthen about 85 tons, built in this town two years ago, of the best ma- l by the most experienced workmen.— information apply to

MEIN & ROGERS,
No. 77, Thames-Street.

t, April 26, 1805.

The above Sloop will continue running ork as usual until Sold.

EW GOODS.

F. TOWNSEND & CO.

Have just Received.

H supply of Spring GOODS, which are determined to sell as low as can ere purchased in Newport.

Among them are some very Cheap glish and India Calicoes.

t. *April* 26, 1805.

ALMER & COE,

At No. 18, *Long-Wharf,*

e now on Hand, and for Sale,

RIETY of Cabinet Furniture, of newest fashion, which they will dispose lowest terms.

y return their grateful thanks for the ey have received; and hope, by the attention to their business, to merit the ment of their friends and the Public.

t, *April* 26, 1805.

ORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Stockholders of this Corporation are by notified, That in conformity to Char- annual meeting for the election of *Di-* ill be holden at their Office on Tuesday, y of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

der of the *President and Directors,*
J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

e, *April* 25*th*, 1805.

FOR SALE,

AT pleasantly situated Dwelling- ouse, and Lot of Land, No. 6, Spring- wned and occupied by the subscriber.— er particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL DURFEE.

t, *April* 26, 1805.

TED STATES OF AMERICA.
Rhode-Island District.

PURSUANT to a War- rant, to me directed, all persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of Rhode-Island District, by WILLIAM ELLERY, Esquire, Collector trict of Newport, in behalf of the United America, against Two Bags of Coffee, ng about one hundred and thirty-four ent of Coffee, of foreign growth and pro- d said to have been entered at the Custom- New-York, or at some other within the States for Exportation, with intent to draw Duties thereon, and landed or re-landed District of Newport contrary to law;—and l will be had on said Libel, at a District be holden at Newport, within and for rict, on the *Second Tuesday* of May next, o'clock in the Forenoon.

W PECK, *Marshal.*

26*th*, 1805.

EVERAS EUNICE, Wife of the subscriber, has behaved herself in a very improper and ming manner.—All persons are hereby for- bearing or trusting her on my account, as I ermine not to pay any debts of her contract- r this date. SIMEON CLARK.

t, *April* 26, 1805.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography, abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchased elsewhere.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for SALE, at his STORE, No. 8, *on* STEVENS's *Wharf, the following Articles, viz.*

ROCK SALT, of the first quality, by the 100 bushels, or smaller quantities; Molasses, suitable for retailing, by the quantity or single hogshead; mess and prime Pork, by the barrel; West-India and New-England Rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity; a few boxes Spermaceti Candles.—Also,

The standing-rigging, one main-stay sail, two main-sails, one fore-sail, one main and one fore-top-sail, two cables, caps, blocks, cross-trees, &c. of a Hermaphrodite Brig, wrecked at the Vineyard about two months since. b urthen one hundred tons; which will answer for a vessel from 90 to 110 tons. All the above mentioned articles may be purchased on liberal terms.

Newport, March 25, 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

At No. 16, SPRING-STREET,

Informs his Friends and others,

THAT he has taken the Stock in Trade, of his late deceased Father, consisting of a very large and extensive assortment of Hardware and other Goods, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.—Also just received, an additional assortment of Cutlery, amongst which are, Elegant bone, horn, and ivory-handle Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, March 23, 1805.

REMOVAL.

S. SHUMWAY & CO.

Have removed their Hat-Store, to the Store next South of WM. MOORE, jun. and Co. *near the Ferry-Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*

A FRESH and fashionable assortment of HATS, many of which are of a very superior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low.

Newport, October 6, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the French-Town Catholic Seminary Lottery, request all persons indebted to them for Tickets, in said Lottery, to make immediate payment.

East-Greenwich, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of ABIGAIL CLARKE, late of Newport aforesaid, Widow, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months being by said Court allowed for that purpose, do hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business at our respective dwellings, at any time within the period above prescribed: No accounts will be received, unless properly attested.

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN, } *Com'rs.*
RICHARD BARKER, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment to

EDWARD TAYER, *Adm'r.*

Newport, April 4, 1805.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE, on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
90 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

ALSO

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.

LIKEWISE

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.

Also a quantity of *Ship* and cabin Bread.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER

UNTIL after the decision in the House of Representatives, of final question upon the amendment of the constitution, I never had contemplated the object with a suitable degree of cool reflection and deep investigation. Having always indulged a predilection for what is called the discriminating, or discriminating principle, I rested the objections to it, on the ground of its being injurious to the small states, the mere sophistry, or at most the mere ingenuity of a party determined to oppose every measure of the majority. Much patient examination of the subject, at a later period, convinced me that my first impressions were erroneous; and has at the same time introduced in my mind a perfect conviction of the propriety of that remark, that he who never changed his opinions, never corrected mistakes.

Were I again to deliver my sentiments upon the amendment, I should make the following objections to its adoption. In an abstract view of the subject, instead of rendering the constitution *more republican*, which is the professed object of its advocates, it renders it less so: And it diminishes the influence and importance of the small states, relatively to the large ones.

By the constitution as it stood originally, the electors were to vote for two persons as candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, without any distinct designation of a particular candidate for either office. Let us here enquire what has been the immediate cause of the ruin of republics, ancient and modern? the answer is obvious. The worship of popular men, or as the legislature of Delaware expressed the idea with equal felicity and dignity, "delirious devotion to individuals." What was the language of the constitution to the people, in reference to the election of the chief magistrate? Neither yourselves nor the electors of President shall have any choice. You shall vote for two men, either of whom shall be qualified for the Presidency. Could any thing be more truly republican, more hostile even to the elements of aristocracy? But it has been said that this was leaving the result of the election to the decision of chance. Let it be remembered that in the republics of Athens and Crete, and even in Rome, important magistrates were chosen by lot; and that the sage legislators of antiquity considered that mode of election as the most democratic, and at the same time operating to exclude corruption and intrigue. And we are told that it may be in the power of a few individuals to frustrate the will of the majority. Impossible. If the majority is not possessed of two characters equal to the duties of the Presidency, it ought immediately to dwindle to a minority. Besides, if the election of President is always to be considered a mere party question, parties will learn wisdom from the circumstances of the election of 1801, and two candidates will not again receive an equal number of suffrages from any party. If that important election is to be divested of all party considerations, no other Washington is to unite all hearts, there can be no possible danger of an equality of votes. It has also been said that the double ballot is favorable to intrigue, and it certainly appears so to a superficial observer; but it is extremely questionable whether the general uncertainty of the result of the election does not render intrigue less probable than a mode of election, which enables the designing demagogue to march directly towards the object of his ambition.

In forming the constitution, immense sacrifices of weight and power were made by the small states, and none at all by the large states. This important fact has never been attended to by the people. By the original principles of our confederation, as well as the uniform practice of all similar associations, in ancient and modern times, the small states were entitled to equal political rights of every possible description, with the large ones, without reference to territory, wealth or population. The double ballot for President seemed an important privilege to the small states.—No possible combination of large states could preclude the small ones from either electing a Vice-President of their own, or deciding which of two candidates, presented by the large states should be the President. This privilege is now abandoned, and five or six large states may forever name both President and Vice-President, and exclude the small states from any agency in the election. The relative weight of the small states is not only impaired as it respects the election by electors in the first instance, but it is lessened in a still more alarming degree, when the election comes into the House of Representatives. The constitution provided that if no election should be made by electors, the House of Representatives should, voting by states, from the five highest on the list of candidates elect the President. It is certain that the narrower the range allowed to the small states in the selection of the President from the electoral candidates, the smaller the degree of their weight in the election. They are now restricted to the three highest candidates. It is calculable then, with mathematical certainty, that they have made the enormous sacrifice of two-fifths of their weight in the election. This cannot be denied. As well might it be asserted that two and two do not make four, or that the sun does not shine at noon-day.

The alarming event which occurred at the first election of Mr. Jefferson, when, in consequence of an equal number of votes between him and Mr. Burr, and the pertinacious adherence of the federal party in the House of Representatives to the latter gentleman, the election was suspended for some days, has been represented as imperiously demanding the alteration of the Constitution, and unquestionably tended to make that alteration very popular. That event however, instead of displaying the weakness, proved the strength of the Constitution.—The members of the House of Representatives had then an awful responsibility resting upon them, the responsibility which would have resulted from leaving the Union without a President, and probably without a constitution, had no election been made by the 4th of March. From that responsibility they are released by that part of the late amendment, so peculiarly objectionable to myself and others, which authorises them to make no choice, and to devolve the Presidency for four years upon the Vice-President. Nor is it probable, altho' it is indeed possible, that an equality of votes between two candidates would occur again in an age;—and it is as probable that it may occur now as it was before the alteration; notwithstanding the discrimination, two candidates may have an equal number of votes, and a future congress may divide between them with as much obstinacy as did the former one. Again, it has been said that the alteration was necessary to secure the re-election of Mr. Jefferson. Has republicanism so rapidly degenerated in our country, that already the Constitution must be altered with a view to the promotion, emolument, or continuance in office, of an individual, however eminent for talents and patriotism? But the reverse of the assertion was the fact. With or without the alteration, the re-election of Mr. Jefferson, in all human probability, was equally certain. Witness the committee appointed by a caucus of the majority of the members of both houses, to devise ways and means to direct the electoral votes in such manner as to produce the re-election of the President should the amendment not be adopted.

But other alterations of the constitution, still more destructive of the rights of the small states, were in contemplation; and of the creation of an aristocracy of large states to be guided and governed by Virginia, the amendment in question was considered as the harbinger. The evidence to support this assertion, and the character of the intended innovations, will form the subject of a future letter. Equally in a single community, and in a confederated republic, there is a natural effort to make the strong stronger, and the weak weaker. I shall drop my pen for the present when it has recorded the remark, that I have never intentionally given a vote calculated to reduce the weight of the small state of Vermont in the American Union, and the promise that I never will give such a vote in future.

JAMES ELLIOT.

AN irregular apprentice frequently keeping late hours, his master, at length, took occasion to apply some *weighty arguments* to convince him of the "error of his ways." During the chastisement, he continually exclaimed "How long will you serve the DEVIL?" The boy replied, whimpering—"you know best sir—I believe my indentures will be out in THREE MONTHS."—*Lon. Paper.*

A NEW invented carriage, called *velocifere*, drawn by four horses, passed lately through the Elysian Fields in Paris. It carried no less than 35 passengers, and will be no longer than 36 hours going from Paris to Lyons, a distance of 110 leagues, or 330 English miles. This curious invention promises to be of the greatest advantage, both for their commercial and military transports. The inventor has obtained an Imperial patent.—*ibid.*

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the Bri-Market.

1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1805. [No 2247.

PHYSIOGNOTRACE.

D. MELVILL,

BEGS leave to present his most sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, for the very handsome encouragement they have afforded him in the *Profile line*—and flatters himself, that the accuracy of his likenesses the neatness of his enameling on glass, the general satisfaction he has given, and his best endeavours to please, will merit and ensure a continuance of their favours.

He has removed his Pentigraph, &c. from the room he lately occupied, to a more commodious situation—one door East (No. 2, Pelham-Street) directly opposite Mr *Townsend's* Coffee-House; where attendance will be given every day, Sundays excepted, from Nine o'clock in the morning till Nine at night.

Profile likenesses in paper, or elegantly enameled on glass, warranted correct, at the usual prices.

He has on hand, a great variety of very handsome gilt and burnished profile frames, very low.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

On *MONDAY, the 27th of May next, at XI o'clock, A. M. will be exposed to Sale, at Public Auction (if not previously disposed of at Private Sale)*

THAT capital estate, situated on Easton's Point, commonly called the Wanton estate, consisting of a large and elegant Dwelling-House, Wharf, Stores, &c. &c.—For particulars apply to the subscribers,

JOHN L. BOSS.
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known, very-fast sailing New-York Packet, Sloop AURORA, *Henry Caboone* master, burthen about 85 tons, built in this town two years ago, of the best materials, and by the most experienced workmen.—For further information apply to

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No. 77, Thames-Street.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

☞ The above Sloop will continue running to New-York as usual until Sold.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.

Have just Received.

A FRESH supply of Spring GOODS, which they are determined to sell as low as can be any where purchased in Newport.

N. B. Among them are some very Cheap

English and India Calicoes.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

PALMER & COE,

At No. 18, LONG-WHARF,

Have now on Hand, and for Sale,

A VARIETY of Cabinet Furniture, of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms.

☞ They return their grateful thanks for the favours they have received; and hope, by the most strict attention to their business, to merit the encouragement of their friends and the Public.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders of this Corporation are hereby notified, That in conformity to Charter, their annual meeting for the election of *Directors*, will be holden at their Office on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

By Order of the President and Directors,

J. DENISON, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, April 25th, 1805.

FOR SALE,

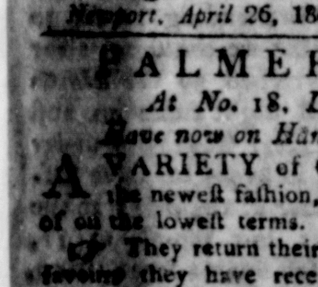
THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and Lot of Land, No. 6, Spring-Street, owned and occupied by the subscriber.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL DURFEE.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Rhode-Island District.



PURSUANT to a Warrant, to me directed, all persons concerned are hereby to take Notice, that a Libel is filed before DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of Rhode-Island District, by WILLIAM ELLERY, Esquire, Collector of the District of Newport, in behalf of the United States of America, against Two Bags of Coffee, containing about one hundred and thirty-four pounds nett of Coffee, of foreign growth and production, and said to have been entered at the Custom-House in New-York, or at some other within the United States for Exportation, with intent to draw back the Duties thereon, and landed or re-landed within the District of Newport contrary to law;—and that Trial will be had on said Libel, at a District Court to be holden at Newport, within and for said District, on the *Second Tuesday* of May next, at Nine o'clock in the Forenoon.

W PECK, *Marshal.*

April 26th, 1805.

WHEREAS EUNICE, Wife of the subscriber, has behaved herself in a very improper and unbecoming manner.—All persons are hereby forbidden harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. SIMEON CLARK.

Newport, April 26, 1805.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography, abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than be purchased elsewhere.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for SALE, at his STORE, No. 8, on STEVENS's Wharf, the following Articles, viz.

ROCK SALT, of the first quality, by the 100 bushels, or smaller quantities; Molasses, suitable for retailing, by the quantity or single hogshead; mess and prime Pork, by the barrel; West-India and New-England Rum, by the hogshead, barrel, or smaller quantity; a few boxes Spermaceti Candles.—Also,

The standing-rigging, one main-staysail, two main-sails, one fore-sail, one main and one fore-top-sail, two cables, caps, blocks, cross-trees, &c. of a Hermaphrodite Brig, wrecked at the Vineyard about two months since burthen one hundred tons; which will answer for a vessel from 90 to 110 tons. All the above mentioned articles may be purchased on liberal terms.

Newport, March 25, 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

At No. 16, SPRING-STREET,

Informs his Friends and others,

THAT he has taken the Stock in Trade, of his late deceased Father, consisting of a very large and extensive assortment of Hardware and other Goods, which will be disposed of on very reasonable terms.—Also just received, an additional assortment of Cutlery, amongst which are, Elegant bone, horn, and ivory-handle Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, March 23, 1805.

REMOVAL.

S. SHUMWAY & CO.

Have removed their Hat-Store, to the Store next South of WM. MOORE, jun. and Co. *near the Ferry-Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*

A FRESH and fashionable assortment of HATS, many of which are of a very superior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low.

Newport, October 6, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE Managers of the French-Town Catholic Seminary Lottery, request all persons indebted to them for Tickets, in said Lottery, to make immediate payment.

East-Greenwich, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH LYON,

150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

WE the subscribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of ABIGAIL CLARKE, late of Newport aforesaid, Widow, deceased, represented insolvent; and six months being by said Court allowed for that purpose, do hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business at our respective dwellings, at any time within the period above prescribed; No accounts will be received, unless properly attested.

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN, } *Com'rs.*
RICHARD BARKER, }

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60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

ALSO

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Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.

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FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER

UNTIL after the decision in the House of Representatives, of final question upon the amendment of the constitution, I never had contemplated the object with a suitable degree of cool reflection and deep investigation. Having always indulged a predilection for what is called the discriminating, or discriminating principle, I rejected the objections to it, on the ground of its being injurious to the small states, as mere sophistry, or at most the mere ingenuity of a party determined to oppose every measure of the majority. Much patient examination of the subject, at a later period, has convinced me that my first impressions were erroneous; and has at the same time introduced in my mind a perfect conviction of the propriety of that remark, that he who never changed his opinions, never corrected mistakes.

Were I again to deliver my sentiments upon the amendment, I should make the following objections to its adoption. In an abstract view of the subject, instead of rendering the constitution *more republican*, which is the professed object of its advocates, it renders it less so: And it diminishes the influence and importance of the small states, relatively to the large ones.

By the constitution as it stood originally, the electors were to vote for two persons as candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President, without any distinct designation of a particular candidate for either office. Let us here enquire what has been the immediate cause of the ruin of republics, ancient and modern? the answer is obvious. The worship of popular favour, or as the legislature of Delaware expressed the idea with equal felicity and dignity, "a delirious devotion to individuals." What was the language of the constitution to the people, in reference to the election of the chief magistrate? Neither yourselves nor your electors of President shall have any choice. You shall vote for two men, either of whom shall be qualified for the Presidency. Could any thing be more truly republican, more hostile even to the elements of aristocracy? But it has been said that this was leaving the result of the election to the decision of chance. Let it be remembered that in the republics of Athens and Crete, and even in Rome, important magistrates were chosen by lot, and that the sage legislators of antiquity considered that mode of election as the most democratic, and at the same time operating to exclude corruption and intrigue. And we are told that it may be in the power of a few individuals to frustrate the will of the majority. Impossible. If the majority is not possessed of two characters equal to the duties of the Presidency, it ought immediately to dwindle to a minority. Besides, if the election of President is always to be considered a mere party question, parties will learn wisdom from the circumstances of the election of 1801, and two candidates will not again receive an equal number of suffrages from any party. If that important election is to be divested of all party considerations, no other Washington is to unite all hearts, there can be no possible danger of an equality of votes. It has also been said that the double ballot is favorable to intrigue, and it certainly appears so to a superficial observer; but it is extremely questionable whether the general uncertainty of the result of the election does not render intrigue less probable than a mode of election, which enables the aspiring demagogue to march directly towards the object of his ambition.

In forming the constitution, immense sacrifices of weight and power were made by the small states, and none at all by the large states. This important fact has never been attended to by the people. By the original principles of our confederation, as well as the uniform practice of all similar associations, in ancient and modern times, the small states were entitled to equal political rights of every possible description, with the large ones, without reference to territory, wealth or population. The double ballot for President seemed an important privilege to the small states.—No possible combination of large states could preclude the small ones from either electing a Vice-President of their own, or deciding which of two candidates, presented by the large states should be the President. This privilege is now abandoned, and five or six large states may forever name both President and Vice-President, and exclude the small states from any agency in the election. The relative weight of the small states is not only impaired as it respects the election by electors in the first instance, but it is lessened in a still more alarming degree, when the election comes into the House of Representatives. The constitution provided that if no election should be made by electors, the House of Representatives should, voting by states, from the five highest on the list of candidates elect the President. It is certain that the narrower the range allowed to the small states in the selection of the President from the electoral candidates, the smaller the degree of their weight in the election. They are now restricted to the three highest candidates. It is calculable then, with mathematical certainty, that they have made the enormous sacrifice of two-fifths of their weight in the election. This cannot be denied. As well might it be asserted that two and two do not make four, or that the sun does not shine at noon-day.

The alarming event which occurred at the first election of Mr. Jefferson, when, in consequence of an equal number of votes between him and Mr. Burr, and the pertinacious adherence of the federal party in the House of Representatives to the latter gentleman, the election was suspended for some days, has been represented as imperiously demanding the alteration of the Constitution, and unquestionably tended to make that alteration very popular. That event however, instead of displaying the weakness, proved the strength of the Constitution.—The members of the House of Representatives had then an awful responsibility resting upon them, the responsibility which would have resulted from leaving the Union without a President, and probably without a constitution, had no election been made by the 4th of March. From that responsibility they are released by that part of the late amendment, so peculiarly objectionable to myself and others, which authorizes them to make no choice, and to devolve the Presidency for four years upon the Vice-President. Nor is it probable, altho' it is indeed possible, that an equality of votes between two candidates would occur again in an age;—and it is as probable that it may occur now as it was before the alteration; notwithstanding the discrimination, two candidates may have an equal number of votes, and a future congress may divide between them with as much obstinacy as did the former one. Again, it has been said that the alteration was necessary to secure the re-election of Mr. Jefferson. Has republicanism so rapidly degenerated in our country, that already the Constitution must be altered with a view to the promotion, emolument, or continuance in office, of an individual, however eminent for talents and patriotism? But the reverse of the assertion was the fact. With or without the alteration, the re-election of Mr. Jefferson, in all human probability, was equally certain. Witness the committee appointed by a caucus of the majority of the members of both houses, to devise ways and means to direct the electoral votes in such manner as to produce the re-election of the President, should the amendment not be adopted.

But other alterations of the constitution, still more destructive of the rights of the small states, were in contemplation; and of the creation of an aristocracy of large states to be guided and governed by Virginia, the amendment in question was considered as the harbinger. The evidence to support this assertion, and the character of the intended innovations, will form the subject of a future letter. Equally in a single community, and in a confederated republic, there is a natural effort to make the strong stronger, and the weak weaker. I shall drop my pen for the present when it has recorded the remark, that I have never intentionally given a vote calculated to reduce the weight of the small state of Vermont in the American Union, and the promise that I never will give such a vote in future.

JAMES ELLIOT.

AN irregular apprentice frequently keeping late hours, his master, at length, took occasion to apply some *weighty arguments* to convince him of the "error of his ways." During the chastisement, he continually exclaimed "How long will you serve the DEVIL?" The boy replied, whimpering—"you know best sir—I believe my indentures will be out in THREE MONTHS."—*Lon. Paper.*

A NEW invented carriage, called *velocifere*, drawn by four horses, passed lately through the Elysian Fields in Paris. It carried no less than 35 passengers, and will be no longer than 36 hours going from Paris to Lyons, a distance of 110 leagues, or 330 English miles. This curious invention promises to be of the greatest advantage, both for their commercial and military transports. The inventor has obtained an Imperial patent.—*ibid.*

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ENGLAND, LONDON, MARCH 16, 1805.

We have received Paris papers to the 9th. The session of the Legislative Body was put an end to on the 6th, by a speech from one of the government orators, M. De Segur. He expressed the Emperor's complete approbation of their conduct; dwelt upon the imposing ceremony of the coronation, rendered more august by the presence and participation of the Pope; alluded to the laws that had been passed during the session; to the excellent state of the finances; to the new conscription, and to the pacific overture to this country. Upon the conscript law he made the following remarks:—"Whilst amongst our enemy every thing is in a state of fermentation and agitation, you have proved, by a law upon the conscription, that we do not stand in need of fresh efforts, and this new law differs only from the last, by a more just and moderate distribution relative to our coasts and maritime departments." Upon the pacific overture, he said, "It was at the moment in which a warrior, almost always favoured by fortune, might so naturally have promised to himself fresh laurels, that silencing his passions, Napoleon modestly proposed peace to our enemies. If blood must flow upon the earth and sea, his letter forever absolves us, and throws all the responsibility upon that blind Government, which would prolong the effusion of it." M. de Segur proceeded to state, that the Emperor's constant endeavours were to give repose to his country, independence to the seas, and peace to the world.

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The anger manifested by the Moniteur, at the cool reception which Bonaparte's fallacious overture of Peace experienced in this country, and the fear which it expresses, lest an English subsidy should be accepted by any of the Continental Powers, afford the best possible explanation of the state, and of the views of the French Government. They are worth volumes of idle reports from ill-informed travellers. They shew at once that France is completely baffled in her views of subjugating this country, and even more that "England, single-handed," is more than a match for her: they shew the changeable and shifting politics of the Usurper that when he could not compass his ends by open force, he endeavours to do it by fraud: by an offer of peace, or rather a truce which should induce us to disarm, and leave ourselves exposed to fresh manœuvres. They confirm the wisdom of the late Ministry in commencing the war, before our enemy had completed his preparations, and of the policy of sent, in declining to be duped by a pretended pacific overture.

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The Emperor of France is about to visit Italy, accompanied by the Pope.

The Sheriffs of Middlesex have been committed to Newgate, for illegal and corrupt conduct in the late election.

Yesterday a Messenger arrived at Lord Hawkesbury's Office, with dispatches from St. Petersburgh and Stockholm, which we are happy to say, are of a very satisfactory nature.

The French have marched a division of troops into Lubec [*one of the free Imperial cities*] and demanded a heavy loan, at the point of the bayonet; more, it was said, than the city could pay. This is not *very corroborative evidence* of the boasted exuberance of the French resources, under the new system.

PLYMOUTH, March 7. This day came in the Spanish ship Sacra Familia, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, laden with sugar, logwood, other goods, and 149,000 dollars and one box of gold; she was taken on the 16th ult. off the Western Islands by the Pallas, of 32 guns, Captain Cochrane. The Pallas has also captured, and is coming home with the Spanish ship Fortuna, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, laden with spices of all kinds, mahogany, logwood, &c. 432,000 dollars and two cases of gold images; captured off the Western islands on the 15th ult.

BY THE MAILS.

NORFOLK, (*Virginia*) April 22, 1805.

WE learn by an arrival from Porto-Rico, that the army of Dessalines had closely invested the city of St. Domingo. A battery was erected at the mouth of the harbor to prevent the entry or departure of all vessels, however loaded.

The city has not more than two months provisions, and if not relieved before the expiration of that time, the besieged must submit to all the horrors with which an implacable hatred menaces them.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

The fate of St. Domingo appears to be suspended on a thread.—That city is now surrounded by the victorious and ferocious army of *Blacks* which has carried destruction in every quarter marked by its footsteps.—Within the walls are about 4000 Spanish and French troops; who have no alternative but to *conquer* or *die*.—They are commanded by General Ferrand, whose ferocity falls but little short of that of *Dessalines* or *Christophe*.—He has exercised the most cruel deaths on the blacks who have fell into his hands—and they know it.—He has no chance to escape with life, if captured:—And he has given vent to his spirit in the following SPEECH, delivered to his troops, on the walls of the city, in presence of the Black Army;—viz.—

"*FRENCH SOLDIERS, and*
"*INHABITANTS of* ST. DOMINGO,

"IT is here you must remain—It is here you must either fight or perish—It is here that the All Powerful God has marked out the place for vengeance—It is here you ought to revenge the manes of your fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, children and friends, who all perished by blood-thirsty hands—by the monsters who now surround us! It is here that you ought to shew what the valor of a chosen few are able to perform against numbers of assassins!—It is here where the field is chalked out for victory!

"Do not be frightened at those cannibals; they appear only here strong by treacherous murder, against those who are not able to defend themselves. But what can their numerous cohorts do against brave soldiers and a place fortified by nature and art? Soon you will see them dispersed and fall at the foot of these ramparts.

"They will perhaps tell you that they have conquered every town in Saint Domingo, though they were fortified and defended by very brave troops. Mere illusions! They to be called conquerors! They only conquered those towns which were surrendered to them by treachery and treason—none sure was taken by true force, except St. Jago; which, though ill fortified and defended by a handful of inhabitants, has shewn what valor could do against such enemies. Eighteen hundred of those barbarians have bit the dust, and we shall soon give a good account of the remainder of their army.

"Inhabitants of St. Domingo; I do not know, if your misfortunes can bear a comparison to the direful necessity which forces us to give battle, having no place for a retreat, on one side surrounded by brigands—on the other the sea; having not one single vessel either to fly or to escape to—no other alternative offers but victory alone.—I repeat it again, it is here you must perish or conquer! Have courage now, let us fight, and victory, will be our lot."

April 26.

Loss of the Ship China.

As we suspected, yesterday brought us a certainty of the fate of the ship China, Capt. M'Pherson, of this port, from Batavia, from whom three or four pilot-boats arrived yesterday morning, with some of the officers, most of the people, and about seven hundred bags of Coffee, which we are told, is all that is likely to be saved. From one of the Officers we have the following:—

The ship sailed from Batavia the 9th of December with a cargo of sugar and coffee, worth not less than 500,000 dollars. On Sunday the 21st inst. they took a pilot on board, and at eleven o'clock that night, she struck on the five fathom Bank, about five leagues from our Capes—she soon carried away her rudder, towards morning she drifted off, and they let go an anchor, but when hoisting the anchor it broke, and the wind coming on at N. W. she drove on the bank again, where about three o'clock on Monday she bilged, and soon had six or seven feet of water in her hold;—by this time they had several pilot-boats along side, when they removed whatever they could of their baggage and cargo, to the amount of about 700 bags of Coffee on board the pilot boats—She was got off no less than 3 times and as often drove on again, when it coming on to blow a gale on Wednesday morning the pilot boats with the crew, were obliged to leave her.—A person who was in the last boat that left her on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, says she was then off and drifting towards the main. By the account of this person, it is not improbable, her sails, rigging and some other matters may be saved, should the weather continue moderate.

The United States have been unfortunate in the loss of ships from Batavia in the last season; this being the fourth, within six or eight months, viz. the Samuel Smith and Canton, of and for Baltimore; the Maryland, for New-York, and the China, of and for this port.—To these we may add also, the capture of the Manhattan, for New-York, taken by the British, as a loss in part, for should she be cleared, the detention and expences will no doubt be very heavy.—It is conjectured that the loss sustained by those concerned in the above five vessels will be little short of two millions of dollars, and to the revenue of the United States, had they arrived safe, they would have added between 2 and 300 000 dollars.

April 27.

We have seen a letter, which may be relied on, dated "Camp before Santa Domingo, March 21st," which states, that the army of Dessalines, commanded by him in person, was then besieging that city.

Captain [illegible] of the ship China [illegible] arrived at this port from Cape [illegible] that on the 2d of April, in lat. 13, long. [illegible] he was boarded by the British ship Spartiate, Capt. Laforey, one of Admiral Cochrane's squadron, (which he was informed, consisted of 13 sail,) bound to Barbadoes.—The Spartiate was the only ship in sight.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

A letter has been received in town from Admiral Cochrane, commander of the squadron in pursuit of the French fleet in the West-Indies, dated the 30th of March, at sea, when he was 240 leagues from Barbadoes, on his way to the West-Indies.

Capt. Backus, arrived at this port, on Sunday, in 28 days from Martinique, informs, that an embargo had been laid on for three days at St. Pierres, which was taken off the day he sailed; during which time, the French squadron sailed from Fort-Royal, *supposed for France.*

BOSTON, April 26.

Loss of the Ship Jupiter, of New-York.

It is seldom we have to record a more melancholy relation than that which follows, of the loss of the ship Jupiter, of New-York, of 350 tons, ladened with bale goods, &c. one of the regular traders between that city and London. The persons preserved in the yawl have arrived in town.

Marblehead, April 24, 1805.

Arrived this day the schooner Joanna, Capt. Henry Quiner, having picked up on the eastern part of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, the yawl of the ship Jupiter, late of New-York, with the Captain, Mate, one Seamen, and five Passengers, which ship was foundered by the ice at 12 o'clock on the night of the 6th inst. on her passage from London to New-York, having on board seventy-three souls, twenty-seven of whom were lost in the ship, thirty-eight, including the second mate and remainder of the crew, took to the long-boat, which parted company from the yawl, on Monday the 8th, in heavy squalls, after having left the ice that morning.

The following particulars of the loss of the Jupiter, are communicated to us by Capt. Law:

Sailed in the ship Jupiter from the Downs for New-York, March 6th. Nothing remarkable occurred, excepting frequent gales and bad weather, until April 6th, being then in lat. 44, 20, lon. by account, 49, at 4 o'clock in the morning saw a great number of pieces of broken ice which we passed in about three hours, when we supposed ourselves clear, steering West by North, with E. N. E. and foggy moderate weather, at 2 P. M. began to discover islands of ice, and by 3 o'clock saw a large field ahead, which appeared to have no opening, then were [illegible] and kept off to the South and East, continually passing small islands, until 5. P. M. when we found the ice extending so far to the North and South that we could not clear it, hove about and stretched to the North among broken ice until night came on, no prospect of getting clear, hove too under double reefed topsails, in hopes to have sufficient drift to keep clear of the fields to leeward until day-light, but found, at last that we were drifting fast upon a large island was obliged to wear ship and haul to the southward, under easy sail, lufling and bearing away for the broken ice, as occasion required, until 12, when we struck upon a large piece, which penetrated through the starboard bow; immediately rigged both pumps, and got the boats out; 38 men, women and children got into the long boat and eight into the yawl, and put off from the ship which went down in about half an hour from the time she struck, having on board at that time the boats left her, twenty-seven souls who perished with the ship; we then shaped our course to the westward, continually relieving the oars, and with difficulty finding a passage for the boats through the fields of ice which we were passing during the remainder of that night, the next day and night, until about 12 o'clock, on Monday A. M. having gone about one hundred miles W. S. W. from the time of leaving the ship; at 12, finding after we had cleared the ice, a rough sea beginning to make, so that the yawl was unsafe in tow, and they not being willing to increase their number in the long-boat, requested them to cut us adrift, when they immediately left us, steering north, with a sail set, and a fresh breeze from the southward; our situation was now such that we were obliged to keep the boat before the wind, it being very squally with heavy rain, and the yawl being so deeply laden as to make us apprehensive that she would immediately fill. About sun-set the wind abated, and the sea moderated, so that we were enabled to pull to the westward, which we did from 7 o'clock, until 8 A. M. on Tuesday the 9th, when we had the happiness to discover a sail, which we found to be the schooner Joanna, Capt. Quiner, who humanely received us on board, and paid us every attention which was in his power, and which our situation after suffering much from fatigue and being considerably injured by frost rendered necessary for the preservation of our lives.

When we parted company with the long boat, they had plenty of provisions on board, and strong hopes are entertained that

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The Emperor of France is about to visit Italy accompanied by the Pope.

The Sheriffs of Middlesex have been committed to Newgate, for illegal and corrupt conduct in the late election.

Yesterday a Messenger arrived at Lord Grenville's Office, with dispatches from St. Petersburgh and Stockholm, which we are happy to say, are of a very satisfactory nature.

The French have marched a division of troops into Lubec [*one of the free Imperial Cities*] and demanded a heavy loan, at the point of the bayonet; more, it was said, than the city could pay. This is not *very corroborative evidence* of the boasted exuberance of the French resources, under the new dynasty.

PLYMOUTH, March 7. This day came in the Spanish ship Sacra Familia, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, laden with sugar, logwood, other goods, and 149,000 dollars and one box of gold; she was taken on the 16th ult. off the Western Islands by the Pallas, of 32 guns, Captain Cochrane. The Pallas has also captured, and is coming home with the Spanish ship Fortuna, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, laden with spices of all kinds, mahogany, logwood, &c. 432,000 dollars and two cases of gold images; captured off the Western islands on the 15th ult.

BY THE MAILS.

NORFOLK, *(Virginia)* April 22. 1805.

WE learn by an arrival from Porto-Rico, that the army of Dessalines had closely invested the city of St. Domingo. A battery was erected at the mouth of the harbor to prevent the entry or departure of all vessels, however loaded.

The city had not more than two months provisions, and if not relieved before the expiration of that time, the besieged must submit to all the horrors with which an implacable hatred menaces them.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

The fate of St. Domingo appears to be suspended on a thread.—That city is now surrounded by the victorious and ferocious army of *Blacks* which has carried destruction in every quarter marked by its footsteps.—Within the walls are about 4000 Spanish and French troops; who have no alternative but to *conquer* or *die*.—They are commanded by General Ferrand, whose ferocity falls but little short of that of *Dessalines* or *Christophe*.—He has exercised the most cruel deaths on the blacks who have fell into his hands—and they know it.—He has no chance to escape with life, if captured:—And he has given vent to his spirit in the following SPEECH, delivered to his troops, on the walls of the city, in presence of the Black Army;—viz.—

"*FRENCH SOLDIERS. and*
"*INHABITANTS of* ST. DOMINGO,

"IT is here you must remain—It is here you must either fight or perish—It is here that the All Powerful God has marked out the place for vengeance—It is here you ought to revenge the manes of your fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, children and friends, who all perished by blood-thirsty hands—by the monsters who now surround us! It is here that you ought to shew what the valor of a chosen few are able to perform against numbers of assassins!—It is here where the field is chalked out for victory!

"Do not be frightened at those cannibals; they appear only here strong by treacherous murder, against those who are not able to defend themselves. But what can their numerous cohorts do against brave soldiers and a place fortified by nature and art? Soon you will see them dispersed and fall at the foot of these ramparts.

"They will perhaps tell you that they have conquered every town in Saint Domingo, though they were fortified and defended by very brave troops. Mere illusions! They to be called conquerors! They only conquered those towns which were surrendered to them by treachery and treason—none sure was taken by true force, except St. Jago; which, though ill fortified and defended by a handful of inhabitants, has shewn what valor could do against such enemies. Eighteen hundred of those barbarians have bit the dust, and we shall soon give a good account of the remainder of their army.

"Inhabitants of St. Domingo; I do not know, if your misfortunes can bear a comparison to the direful necessity which forces us to give battle, having no place for a retreat, on one side surrounded by brigands—on the other the sea; having not one single vessel either to fly or to escape to—no other alternative offers but victory alone.—I repeat it again, it is here you must perish or conquer! Have courage now, let us fight, and victory, will be our lot."

April 26.

Loss of the Ship China.

As we suspected, yesterday brought us a certainty of the fate of the ship China, Capt. M'Pherson, of this port, from Batavia, from whom three or four pilot-boats arrived yesterday morning, with some of the officers, most of the people, and about seven hundred bags of Coffee, which we are told, is all that is likely to be saved. From one of the Officers we have the following:—

The ship sailed from Batavia the 9th of December with a cargo of sugar and coffee, worth not less than 500,000 dollars. On Sunday the 21st inst. they took a pilot on board, and at eleven o'clock that night, she struck on the five fathom Bank, about five leagues from our Capes—she soon carried away her rudder, towards morning she drifted off, and they let go an anchor, but when hoisting the anchor it broke, and the wind coming on at N. W. she drove on the bank again, where about three o'clock on Monday she bilged, and soon had six or seven feet of water in her hold;—by this time they had several pilot-boats along side, when they removed whatever they could of their baggage and cargo, to the amount of about 700 bags of Coffee on board the pilot boats—She was got off no less than 3 times and as often drove on again, when it coming on to blow a gale on Wednesday morning the pilot boats with the crew, were obliged to leave her.—A person who was in the last boat that left her on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, says she was then off and drifting towards the main. By the account of this person, it is not improbable, her sails, rigging and some other matters may be saved, should the weather continue moderate.

The United States have been unfortunate in the loss of ships from Batavia in the last season; this being the fourth, within six or eight months, viz. the Samuel Smith and Canton, of and for Baltimore; the Maryland for New-York, and the China, of and for this port.—To these we may add also the capture of the Manhattan, for New-York, taken by the British, as a loss in part, for should she be cleared, the detention and expences will no doubt be very heavy.—It is conjectured that the loss sustained by those concerned in the above five vessels will be little short of two millions of dollars, and to the revenue of the United States, had they arrived safe, they would have added between 2 and 300 000 dollars.

April 27.

We have seen a letter, which may be relied on, dated "Camp before Santa Domingo, March 21st," which states, that the army of Dessalines, commanded by him in person, was then besieging that city.

Captain [illegible] of the ship [illegible] arrived at this port from Gibraltar, reports that on the 2d of April, in lat. 13, long. 48 he was boarded by the British ship Spartiate Capt. Laforey, one of Admiral Cochrane's squadron, (which he was informed, consisted of 13 sail,) bound to Barbadoes.—The Spartiate was the only ship in sight.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

A letter has been received in town from Admiral Cochrane, commander of the squadron in pursuit of the French fleet in the West-Indies, dated the 30th of March, at sea, when he was 240 leagues from Barbadoes, on his way to the West-Indies.

Capt. Backus, arrived at this port, on Sunday, in 28 days from Martinique, informs, that an embargo had been laid on for three days at St. Pierres, which was taken off the day he sailed; during which time, the French squadron sailed from Fort-Royal, *supposed for France.*

BOSTON, April 26.

Loss of the Ship Jupiter, of New-York.

It is seldom we have to record a more melancholy relation than that which follows, of the loss of the ship Jupiter, of New-York, of 350 tons, ladened with bale goods, &c. one of the regular traders between that city and London. The persons preserved in the yawl have arrived in town.

Marblehead, April 24, 1805.

Arrived this day the schooner Joanna, Capt. Henry Quiner, having picked up on the eastern part of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, the yawl of the ship Jupiter, late of New-York, with the Captain, Mate, one Seamen, and five Passengers, which ship was foundered by the ice at 12 o'clock on the night of the 6th inst. on her passage from London to New-York, having on board seventy-three souls, twenty-seven of whom were lost in the ship, thirty-eight, including the second mate and remainder of the crew, took to the long-boat, which parted company from the yawl, on Monday the 8th, in heavy squalls, after having left the ice that morning.

The following particulars of the loss of the Jupiter, are communicated to us by Capt. Law:

Sailed in the ship Jupiter from the Downs for New-York, March 6th. Nothing remarkable occurred, excepting frequent gales and bad weather, until April 6th, being then in lat. 44, 20, lon. by account, 49, at 1 o'clock in the morning saw a great number of pieces of broken ice which we passed for about three hours, when we supposed ourselves clear, steering West by North, with E. N. E. and foggy moderate weather, at 2 P. M. began to discover islands of ice, and by 3 o'clock saw a large field ahead, which appeared to have no opening, then wore ship and kept off to the South and East, continually passing small islands, until 5. P. M. when we found the ice extending so far to the North and South that we could not clear it, hove about and stretched to the North among broken ice until night came on and no prospect of getting clear, hove too under double reefed topsails, in hopes to have sufficient drift to keep clear of the fields to leeward until day-light, but found, at 1 that we were drifting fast upon a large island was obliged to wear ship and haul to the southward, under easy sail, luffing and bearing away for the broken ice, as occasion required, until 12, when we struck upon a large piece, which penetrated through the starboard bow; immediately rigged both pumps, and got the boats out; 38 men, women and children got into the long boat and one into the yawl, and put off from the ship which went down in about half an hour from the time she struck, having on board at that time the boats left her, twenty-seven souls who perished with the ship; we then shaped our course to the westward, continually relieving the oars, and with difficulty finding a passage for the boats through the fields of ice which we were passing during the remainder of that night, the next day and night, until about 12 o'clock, on Monday A. M. having gone about one hundred miles W. S. W. from the time of leaving the ship; at 12, finding after we had cleared the ice, a rough sea beginning to make, so that the yawl was unsafe in tow, and they not being willing to increase their number in the long-boat, requested them to cut us adrift, when they immediately left us, steering north, with a sail set, and a fresh breeze from the southward; our situation was now such that we were obliged to keep the boat before the wind, it being very squally with hail and rain, and the yawl being so deeply laden as to make us apprehensive that she would immediately fill. About sun-set the wind abated and the sea moderated, so that we were enabled to pull to the westward, which we did from 7 o'clock, until 8 A. M. on Tuesday the 9th, when we had the happiness to discover a sail, which we found to be the schooner Joanna, Capt. Quiner, who humanely received us on board, and paid us every attention which was in his power, and which our situation after suffering much from fatigue and being considerably injured by frost, rendered necessary for the preservation of our lives.

When we parted company with the long-boat, they had plenty of provisions on board and strong hopes are entertained that

…fortunate as to meet with a veſſel …fter, there being ſeveral at no great … to the weſtward, or that they would … to reach ſome port in Newfound-…

…mes of perſons ſaved in the yawl.

…rd Law, jun. of New-York, captain; …urtevant, of do. 1ſt mate; George …of do. ſeamen; Hon. Robert Ken…ames B. Temple, John Tappan, of …James Ilbery, of London; cabin …; Thomas Trice, ſteerage paſ-…

…thoſe left in the long boat at ſea.

… I. E. Smiſſaert, of Amſterdam, …nger. Mrs. Aſhley, wife and three …, Mr. Metcalf, wife and infant; …itt, wife and apprentice boy; …e and mother; Iſaac Paine, wife … George Slowman; Rachel Luff, …Wood; Mr. Mitchell and wife; …lliams; Mr. Temple's ſervant, …ans, (names unknown;) Thomas …, 2d mate, and eleven of the crew; …own, ſteerage paſſengers.

…ames of thoſe loſt in the ſhip.

…and Miſs Mirritt; Mr. Breach, …e children; Mr. Giles, wife and …; Mrs. Grange; Mrs. Leete and …n; David Brand, and 2 ſons; 3 …names unknown, ſteerage paſſeng-…

…upiter's cargo is ſaid to be worth …ſterling; principally inſured in … She was owned by Mr. Robin…w-York.

…nds.—Several iſlands of ice have …een fell in with at ſea, to the great …d damage of ſhipping. The ice …hich the Jupiter, of New-York, … extended three or four degrees, …nts and iſlands of various dimen-…

April 29.

…ertain that the French fleet have … Martinico; and highly probable, …r landing the troops deſtined to re…the army of Gen. Ferrand, at St. …, it ſailed immediately for France. …vent is corroborated by ſeveral ac…f its having been ſeen ſteering that …

…itiſh fleet, under Commodore Coch… not reached Martinico, on the 6th …—It is poſſible he may have heard …ling of Admiral Meſſiſs from that …nd had gone in purſuit of him.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1805.

"*Be Juſt, and fear not,*
…Ends thou'rt aim'st at, be thy Country's,
…, and Truth's."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

…rival at Boſton, in 34 days from Li… has furniſhed London papers to the … March laſt;—which are twelve days …an before received.—The advices, …d in theſe papers, preſent nothing … the aſpect of European politics.—…nication, and propoſitions, both for …nd war, are continually preſenting …es to the different Cabinets of …; but ſo entangled are the relations, …bſiſt between the ſeveral govern… and ſo ſtrong the jealouſy entertain… each other, that it is found difficult … to agree on the preliminaries of a … them of meaſures, or to combine the … neceſſary for a vigorous proſecution of … againſt France.—During this politi…interregnum, nothing is left to gratify … curioſity but what is founded on mere … and conjecture.

…g other articles of Intelligence of …, it was *reported*, that the anſwer of …peror Alexander, to the communica… the Britiſh King of Bonaparte's over… of Peace, had been received in London; …e purport of it was not known; that …able difficulties oppoſed the formation …fenſive and defenſive alliance between … Britain and Ruſſia, and that Pruſſia …dertaken to prevent a like treaty be…her and Sweden.

…poſed to this, it is obſerved, by one of …oſt intelligent London prints, that, … moſt intereſting events ſeem now in …progreſs, and the war, at the preſent …t, has a chance of becoming active …portant."

…English ſecret expedition, was ſtated …o readineſs, and would ſail on the 21ſt …rch.—The gueſſing *Quidnuncs* all fix …ypt as the object of its deſtination. The …ated Gen. Moore is Commander in …

…ſelection of the moſt important and in…ing articles, received by the above-…ioned arrival, will be found under the …n head in this day's Mercury.

… Wedneſday laſt, the General Aſſem… this ſtate, agreeably to law, convened … town, for the purpoſe of organizing …overnment for the year enſuing.—The …rs of the laſt year were generally …ected.—The Hon. Paul Mumford, was …lected Lieut. Governor by a majority of … votes.—James Helme, Eſq. was elected …enator by a majority of 539 votes. …The Aſſembly adjourned laſt evening, to …t again, in this town, on the ſecond …nday in June next.

The Pennſylvania papers of the preſent day remind us of the revolutionary horrors of France, when ſelf-created clubs governed, or rather tore to pieces, that ill fated country, and produced ſcenes of miſery which the deſpotiſm of Bonaparte only has been able to arreſt. In Paris, there was firſt the Jacobins; afterwards the Feuillans, the Moderes, the Briſſotines, &c. In Philadelphia there is now the "Society of the Friends of the People," and the "Society of Conſtitutional Republicans;" and theſe, in their revolutionary courſe, will probably generate many others. The French clubs, and not the nominal government, were looked up to by the people as the ſources of authority; and as the power of the one or the other preponderated, they denounced and cut off the heads of their adverſaries; and, from the ſpirit manifeſted by the clubbiſts of Pennſylvania, there is reaſon to fear they will in time be equally ferocious and ſanguinary.—Pennſylvania has been peculiarly unhappy in her political inſtitutions and proceedings, ariſing no doubt from her heterogeneous population, compoſed of a vaſt number of deſperate foreigners mixed with native Americans.—With a view to the exerciſe of a very high degree of popular influence in their government, her firſt conſtitution preſcribed a ſingle leg ſlature, in conformity to the opinion of the philoſophic Franklin; but it produced ſuch ſcenes of violence and confuſion, that it was found impoſſible to get along with it, and the preſent Conſtitution was deliberately ſubſtituted in its ſtead.—The evils ſhe is now ſuffering ſeem to have ariſen from the ambition and miſconduct of certain influential men in that State, ſuch as M'Kean, Dallas, &c. who connected themſelves with Duane and other violent Democrats in oppoſition to thoſe federal politics, on wh oſe broad baſis was reared an edifice which gave the higheſt hopes of preſerving the greateſt degree of liberty conſiſtent with a ſtate of civil ſociety.—This junction gave an importance and force to the Anti-Federaliſts, that they could not otherwiſe have readily acquired, till they have at length almoſt totally extinguiſhed the ſpirit of federaliſm in that State. Proud of ſuch acquiſitions, they gave their firſt offices to thoſe men who were perfectly willing to enjoy and exerciſe the powers of the Conſtitution, however incompatible with thoſe democratic principles which they had affected to cheriſh. The Democrats felt that they had a claim upon them, to concede to their clamors whatever they ſhould demand; but theſe, in the exerciſe of power, had very contrary notions; and, bracing himſelf up with the Conſtitution, the Executive has firmly reſiſted them, and refuſed his aſſent to a number of bills which had been engendered in the ſpirit of democracy, paſſed the legiſlature, and preſented for his ſignature, and which were calculated to lay proſtrate that conſtitution. This conduct of the Executive, together with the failure in the impeachment of the Judges, appears to have excited the utmoſt rage of the Democrats, who are now exerting all their endeavors to have a convention of the people called, in order to make *another* Conſtitution, more favorable to their views, particularly in the diſtribution of the powers of the Executive, the Judiciary, and the Senate.

When thoſe, who for ſome time triumphantly led on the whole anti-federal phalanx, firſt began to oppoſe checks to the democratic phrenzy, they aſſumed the title of a *Third Party*, and appeared to feel a confidence that they could at once keep down the Federaliſts, control the ſtorm (or perhaps they would call it the wholeſome breeze) they had raiſed, and preſerve their own power. But at length things have arrived at a point when the wild uproar of anarchy and civil war threaten deſtruction to the State: they now ſound the alarm, and call upon all, of whatever party, to join them under the name of "Conſtitutional Republicans," and endeavor to oppoſe a mound to the torrent, which may effectually break its force, and yet ſave the State from the horrors which its free courſe would ſpread over it.

The Inviſible Lady—The following explanation of this myſtery is from a ſmall work, lately publiſhed in Boſton, entitled "*The Expoſitor, or Many Myſteries Revealed.*"

"The acouſtic ſo much eſteemed, and whoſe performances have aſtoniſhed all Europe, reſponds by the aſſiſtance of tubes through which the ſounds are conveyed. To ſimplify this: The form of the railing, you no doubt recollect, has been mentioned as being octagonal, containing eight poſts, connected by bars, from poſt to poſt. (See plate, fig. 1.) Four of theſe poſts diametrically oppoſite each other are excavated, as alſo their four connecting bars: Theſe excavated poſts contain tin tubes, running to the middle of their reſpective connecting bars: The tubes in the bars communicate the ſound, on that ſide of the bar next the temple, by an inciſion made in the tube. Have ſpecial care that the ends of theſe tubes be cloſed, and the ſide of the bar at the inciſion in the tube cut wafer thin, about the bigneſs of the inciſion, and there perforated full of ſmall holes made with a needle. At the bottom of the four excavated poſts are four tin elbows, connected with the tubes in the poſts: to theſe add a length of pipe continued to a diſtance ſufficient to prevent the agent's natural voice being heard by the company; making direction of the four tubes between the floor and the ceiling, by the help of elbows to where the agent is concealed. Here is a concavity of tin into which the four pipes enter, made in the form of a common tin tunnel, its outward circumference about 2 feet: From this concave the agent receives the queſtion put to the temple, and returns the anſwer by ſpeaking in the ſame. This prepared, ſuſpend the temple to the four ſolid poſts, with the four trumpets towards the four mouths of the tubes in the perforated bars. Then a queſtion put to either of theſe trumpets will appear as proceeding from the cheſt of the temple, and will be diſtinctly underſtood by the perſon ſecreted at the extremity of theſe tubes. He putting his ear at the orifice of the concave to which the four tubes join, and by ſpeaking in the ſame, the anſwer will appear as proceeding from the cheſt.

The faculty of the Lady's apparently ſeeing is all that now remains unexplained. This it is that evades the reſearches of Philoſophy; for whilſt the ſight is conſidered as the faculty of the ſame object from whence proceeds a voice ſo loud and diſtinct, it has and will elude all poſitive deciſion. For inſtance; Suppoſe the perſon, who aſks and reſolves the queſtion, was diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as that the ſight might be made practicable to him, his nearneſs to the aſſembly would cauſe his natural voice to be heard. To perfect this deception, therefore, two perſons are neceſſary; the one to ſee whatever is preſented to the globe on the top of the dome of the temple, the other to inform. For this purpoſe, two girandoles with lattice work, are placed in the exhibition room oppoſite each other; or tranſparent paintings will anſwer the ſame purpoſe: theſe girandoles or paintings are conſidered by the company merely as ornaments. Behind one of theſe there is a ſmall aperture, through the partition to an adjoining room, where the perſon appointed to ſee whatever is preſented to the ball takes his ſtation. His buſineſs is to communicate, in a whiſper, to the perſon who is to inform the company of what is preſented to the ball or incomprehenſible mirror, ſo termed, on the top of the dome. To effect this, there is a pipe for the purpoſe of conveying this information leading from the apartment of the ſpectator to the perſon cloſeted for ſpeaking ſinging, &c. who, when aſked what is held to the ball, claps an ear to the communicating pipes. The one behind the Girandole whiſpers, a gold ring, or whatever happens to be held. Then the inviſible anſwers, a gold ring, to the aſtoniſhment of the company."

DIED,

In this town, on Thurſday, the 25th ult. aged 76 years, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, Eſq. Preſident of the Bank of Rhode-Iſland. On the Sunday evening following, his remains were interred, with every poſſible mark of reſpect, attended by the Society of Free and Accepted Maſons, (of which he had long been a worthy member, and the firſt Grand-Maſter in this State) and a great concourſe of other citizens.

In recording the death of Mr. CHAMPLIN, we record a public misfortune, and a loſs peculiarly afflictive to the Citizens of Newport. *His*, was a character not of public eminence, but of private worth; *his* qualities were calculated to excite ſomething more permanent than admiration, and ſecured our deliberate eſteem. The tranſactions of his long and active life, were marked by uniform propriety, and undeviating integrity. As a merchant, his characteriſtics were, an enlightened caution, and a calculating foreſight. He ſeldom had reaſon to complain of fortune, and leſs ſeldom had he reaſon to complain of his own raſhneſs or negligence.—He was ſucceſsful and opulent, becauſe he was ſagacious, provident, and prudent. Regarding him as a citizen, and in relation to the political duties he owed his country, though he cordially aſſiſted the advancement of others whom he deemed deſerving, he was acknowledged to be free from ſelfiſh purſuits, and to have uſed his extenſive individual influence, only for the public good. He approved a government, that united liberty with order, in which men ſubmitted to the ſalutary pre-eminence of the LAW, and in which *property* was ſecured by its beneficial protection. To theſe qualities Mr. CHAMPLIN united the ornament and ſafe-guard of them all—RELIGION. His faith was unchilled by fear, unobſcured by doubt; it was ſincere, zealous and operative; it exhibited itſelf in an unremitted piety; it delighted in unoſtentatious charity; it inſpired a magnanimity in diſtreſs; it ſuſtained him in the agonies of his laſt illneſs, and dignified his cloſing ſcene of life with Chriſtian ſubmiſſion and fortitude.—By the community he was reſpected, and accounted venerable from his age, his ſtanding, and his merits. By his FAMILY, to every member of which he was kind, affectionate, and *juſt*, he was beloved. To them the the loſs is, indeed, irretrievable. But the weight of their affliction ought ſurely to be leſſened by the conſolatory reflection that they inherit, from their deceaſed friend, the faireſt of all poſſeſſions—a good name; and that he is releaſed from earth, with a well-grounded hope of receiving that immortal reward, reſerved only for thoſe who have "done well."

Count Rumford has recently married the widow of M. Varely, in Paris; by which nuptial experiment he obtains a fortune of 8000l. per annum.—This is evidently the moſt effective of all the *Rumfordizing* projects for keeping *a houſe warm!*

London Paper.

DIED.—In this town, on the 26th ult. Mrs. MARY HANDY, conſort of Mr. Samuel Handy, in the 22d year of her age.

—On Monday morning laſt, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. ELIZABETH PECKHAM, conſort of Mr. James G. Peckham, and daughter of Mr. William Stall, in the 22d year of her age.

To a CORRESPONDENT.

The Allegory of "A. Z." is ingeniouſly conſtructed, and is not wanting in humour; but, againſt its appearance in this paper, it holds the ſerious objection of too much aſperity, in its political alluſions.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of NEWPORT, May 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Swift, Cahoone,	New-York
Schooner Fair Play, Hudſon,	Norfolk
Pegaſus, Hudſon,	Havanna
Laura, Tew,	Dominica
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Fame, Juſtin,	New-York
Hiram, Brownell,	Africa

NEW PUBLICATION.

JUST Received from Boſton, and for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,

(Price one dollar.)

A Poem, entitled,

DEMOCRACY UNVEILED:

OR,

TYRANNY ſtripped of the GARB OF PATRIOTISM.

By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTIC, *L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.*
Author of "Terrible Tractoration."

Cæcum domus ſcelus omne retexit.

"You Rogues! You Rogues! you're all found out!
And "WE THE PEOPLE," I've no doubt
Will put a period to your daſhing,
And *HONEST* men will come in faſhion."

May 3, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

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Waſhington, ſs.—Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas.

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RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 28th ult. an indented Apprentice Boy, by the name of *Joſeph Hounds*, aged about twenty years of age.—Whoever will return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, but no charges paid.

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ceive so fortunate as to meet with a veſſel ſhortly after, there being ſeveral at no great diſtance to the weſtward, or that they would be able to reach ſome port in Newfoundland.

Names of perſons ſaved in the yawl.

Richard Law, jun. of New-York, captain; Elnab Sturtevant, of do. 1ſt mate; George Pierſon of do. ſeamen; Hon. Robert Kennedy, James B. Temple, John Tappan, of Boſton; James Ilbery, of London; cabin paſſengers; Thomas Trice, ſteerage paſſenger.

Names of thoſe left in the long boat at ſea.

Gilbert I. E. Smiſſaert, of Amſterdam, cabin paſſenger. Mr. Aſhley, wife and three daughters; Mr. Metcalf, wife and infant; Mr. Merritt, wife and apprentice boy; James Trice and mother; Iſaac Paine, wife and child; George Slowman; Rachel Luff, Eleazer Wood; Mr. Mitchell and wife; James Williams; Mr. Temple's ſervant, two Germans, (names unknown;) Thomas Williame, 2d mate, and eleven of the crew; one unknown, ſteerage paſſengers.

Names of thoſe loſt in the ſhip.

Mrs. and Miſs Merritt; Mr. Breach, wife and 2 children; Mr. Giles, wife and 7 children; Mrs. Grange; Mrs. Leete and 4 children; David Brand, and 2 ſons; 3 perſons, names unknown, ſteerage paſſengers.

The Jupiter's cargo is ſaid to be worth 100,000l ſterling; principally inſured in England. She was owned by Mr. Robinſon of New-York.

Ice-Islands.—Several iſlands of ice have recently been fell in with at ſea, to the great danger and damage of ſhipping. The ice amongſt which the Jupiter, of New-York, foundered, extended three or four degrees, in fragments and iſlands of various dimenſions.

April 29.

It is certain that the French fleet have quitted Martinico; and highly probable, that after landing the troops deſtined to reinforce the army of Gen. Ferrand, at St. Domingo, it ſailed immediately for France.—This event is corroborated by ſeveral accounts of its having been ſeen ſteering that courſe.

The Britiſh fleet, under Commodore Cochrane, had not reached Martinico, on the 6th of April.—It is poſſible he may have heard of the ſailing of Admiral Meſſiſs from that place, and had gone in purſuit of him.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1805.

"*Be Juſt, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'ſt at, be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at Boſton, in 34 days from Liverpool, has furniſhed London papers to the 28th of March laſt;—which are twelve days later than before received.—The advices, contained in theſe papers, preſent nothing new, in the aſpect of European politics.—Communication, and propoſitions, both for peace and war, are continually preſenting themſelves to the different Cabinets of Europe; but ſo entangled are the relations, which ſubſiſt between the ſeveral governments, and ſo ſtrong the jealouſy entertained of each other, that it is found difficult, either to agree on the preliminaries of a pacific ſyſtem of meaſures, or to combine the force neceſſary for a vigorous proſecution of the war againſt France.—During this political interregnum, nothing is left to gratify public curioſity but what is founded on mere conjecture and conjecture.

Among other articles of Intelligence of this kind, it was *reported*, that the anſwer of the Emperor Alexander, to the communication by the Britiſh King of Bonaparte's overtures of Peace, had been received in London; but the purport of it was not known; that inſurmountable difficulties oppoſed the formation of an offenſive and defenſive alliance between Great-Britain and Ruſſia, and that Pruſſia had undertaken to prevent a like treaty between her and Sweden.

Oppoſed to this, it is obſerved, by one of the moſt intelligent London prints, that, as the moſt intereſting events ſeem now in their progreſs, and the war, at the preſent moment, has a chance of becoming active and important."

The Engliſh ſecret expedition, was ſtated to be in readineſs, and would ſail on the 21ſt of March.—The gueſſing *Quidnuncs* all fix on Egypt as the object of its deſtination. The celebrated Gen. Moore is Commander in Chief.

A ſelection of the moſt important and intereſting articles, received by the above-mentioned arrival, will be found under the foreign head in this day's Mercury.

On Wedneſday laſt, the General Aſſembly of this ſtate, agreeably to law, convened at this town, for the purpoſe of organizing the government for the year enſuing.—The officers of the laſt year were generally re-elected.—The Hon. Paul Mumford, was re-elected Lieut. Governor by a majority of 769 votes.—James Helme, Eſq. was elected a Senator by a majority of 539 votes.

The Aſſembly adjourned laſt evening, to meet again, in this town, on the ſecond Monday in June next.

The Pennſylvania papers of the preſent day remind us of the revolutionary horrors of France, when ſelf-created clubs governed, or rather tore to pieces, that ill fated country, and produced ſcenes of miſery which the deſpotiſm of Bonaparte only has been able to arreſt. In Paris, there was firſt the Jacobins; afterwards the Feuillans, the Moderes, the Briſſotines, &c. In Philadelphia there is now the "Society of the Friends of the People," and the "Society of Conſtitutional Republicans;" and theſe, in their revolutionary courſe, will probably generate many others. The French clubs, and not the nominal government, were looked up to by the people as the ſources of authority; and as the power of the one or the other preponderated, they denounced and cut off the heads of their adverſaries; and, from the ſpirit manifeſted by the clubbiſts of Pennſylvania, there is reaſon to fear they will in time be equally ferocious and ſanguinary.—Pennſylvania has been peculiarly unhappy in her political inſtitutions and proceedings, ariſing no doubt from her heterogeneous population, compoſed of a vaſt number of deſperate foreigners mixed with native Americans.—With a view to the exerciſe of a very high degree of popular influence in their government, her firſt conſtitution preſcribed a ſingle legiſlature, in conformity to the opinion of the philoſophic Franklin; but it produced ſuch ſcenes of violence and confuſion, that it was found impoſſible to get along with it, and the preſent Conſtitution was deliberately ſubſtituted in its ſtead.—The evils ſhe is now ſuffering ſeem to have ariſen from the ambition and miſconduct of certain influential men in that State, ſuch as M'Kean, Dallas, &c. who connected themſelves with Duane and other violent Democrats in oppoſition to thoſe federal politics, on whoſe broad baſis was reared an edifice which gave the higheſt hopes of preſerving the greateſt degree of liberty conſiſtent with a ſtate of civil ſociety.—This junction gave an importance and force to the Anti-Federaliſts, that they could not otherwiſe have readily acquired, till they have at length almoſt totally extinguiſhed the ſpirit of federaliſm in that State. Proud of ſuch acquiſitions, they gave their firſt offices to thoſe men who were perfectly willing to enjoy and exerciſe the powers of the Conſtitution, however incompatible with thoſe democratic principles which they had affected to cheriſh. The Democrats felt that they had a claim upon them, to concede to their clamors whatever they ſhould demand; but theſe, in the exerciſe of power, had very contrary notions; and, bracing himſelf up with the Conſtitution, the Executive has firmly reſiſted them, and refuſed his aſſent to a number of bills which had been engendered in the ſpirit of democracy, paſſed the legiſlature, and preſented for his ſignature, and which were calculated to lay proſtrate that conſtitution. This conduct of the Executive, together with the failure in the impeachment of the Judges, appears to have excited the utmoſt rage of the Democrats, who are now exerting all their endeavors to have a convention of the people called, in order to make *another* Conſtitution, more favorable to their views, particularly in the diſtribution of the powers of the Executive, the Judiciary, and the Senate.

When thoſe, who for ſome time triumphantly led on the whole anti-federal phalanx, firſt began to oppoſe checks to the democratic phrenzy, they aſſumed the title of a *Third Party*, and appeared to feel a confidence that they could at once keep down the Federaliſts, control the ſtorm (or perhaps they would call it the wholeſome breeze) they had raiſed, and preſerve their own power. But at length things have arrived at a point when the wild uproar of anarchy and civil war threaten deſtruction to the State: they now found the alarm, and call upon all, of whatever party, to join them under the name of "Conſtitutional Republicans," and endeavor to oppoſe a mound to the torrent, which may effectually break its force, and yet ſave the State from the horrors which its free courſe would ſpread over it.

The Inviſible Lady—The following explanation of this myſtery is from a ſmall work, lately publiſhed in Boſton, entitled "*The Expoſitor, or Many Myſteries Revealed.*"

"The acouſtic ſo much eſteemed, and whoſe performances have aſtoniſhed all Europe, reſponds by the aſſiſtance of tubes through which the ſounds are conveyed. To ſimplify this: The form of the railing, you no doubt recollect, has been mentioned as being octagonal, containing eight poſts, connected by bars, from poſt to poſt. (See plate, fig. 1.) Four of theſe poſts diametrically oppoſite each other are excavated, as alſo their four connecting bars: Theſe excavated poſts contain tin tubes, running to the middle of their reſpective connecting bars: The tubes in the bars communicate the ſound, on that ſide of the bar next the temple, by an inciſion made in the tube. Have ſpecial care that the ends of theſe tubes be cloſed, and the ſide of the bar at the inciſion in the tube cut wafer thin, about the bigneſs of the incision, and there perforated full of ſmall holes made with a needle. At the bottom of the four excavated poſts are four tin elbows, connected with the tubes in the poſts: to theſe add a length of pipe continued to a diſtance ſufficient to prevent the agent's natural voice being heard by the company; making directions of the four tubes between the floor and the ceiling, by the help of elbows to where the agent is concealed. Here is a concavity of tin into which the four pipes enter, made in the form of a common tin tunnel, its outward circumference about 2 feet: From this concave the agent receives the queſtion put to the temple, and returns the anſwer by ſpeaking in the ſame. This prepared, ſuſpend the temple to the four ſolid poſts, with the four trumpets towards the four mouths of the tubes in the perforated bars. Then a queſtion put to either of theſe trumpets will appear as proceeding from the cheſt of the temple, and will be diſtinctly underſtood by the perſon ſecreted at the extremity of theſe tubes. He putting his ear at the orifice of the concave to which the four tubes join, and by ſpeaking in the ſame, the anſwer will appear as proceeding from the cheſt.

The faculty of the Lady's apparently ſeeing is all that now remains unexplained. This it is that evades the reſearches of Philoſophy; for whilſt the ſight is conſidered as the faculty of the ſame object from whence proceeds a voice ſo loud and diſtinct, it has and will elude all poſitive deciſion. For inſtance; Suppoſe the perſon, who aſks and reſolves the queſtion, was diſpoſed in ſuch a manner as that the ſight might be made practicable to him, his nearneſs to the aſſembly would cauſe his natural voice to be heard. To perfect this deception, therefore, two perſons are neceſſary; the one to ſee whatever is preſented to the globe on the top of the dome of the temple, the other to inform. For this purpoſe, two girandoles with lattice work, are placed in the exhibition room oppoſite each other; or tranſparent paintings will anſwer the ſame purpoſe: theſe girandoles or paintings are conſidered by the company merely as ornaments. Behind one of theſe there is a ſmall aperture, through the partition to an adjoining room, where the perſon appointed to ſee whatever is preſented to the ball takes his ſtation. His buſineſs is to communicate, in a whiſper, to the perſon who is to inform the company of what is preſented to the ball or incomprehenſible mirror, ſo termed, on the top of the dome. To effect this, there is a pipe for the purpoſe of conveying this information leading from the apartment of the ſpectator to the perſon cloſeted for ſpeaking ſinging, &c. who, when aſked what is held to the ball, claps an ear to the communicating pipes. The one behind the Girandole whiſpers, a gold ring, or whatever happens to be held. Then the inviſible anſwers, a gold ring, to the aſtoniſhment of the company."

DIED,

In this town, on Thurſday, the 25th ult. aged 76 years, *CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN*, Eſq. Preſident of the Bank of Rhode-Iſland. On the Sunday evening following, his remains were interred, with every poſſible mark of reſpect, attended by the Society of Free and Accepted Maſons, (of which he had long been a worthy member, and the firſt Grand-Maſter in this State) and a great concourſe of other citizens.

In recording the death of Mr. *CHAMPLIN*, we record a public misfortune, and a loſs peculiarly afflictive to the Citizens of Newport. *His*, was a character not of public eminence, but of private worth; *his* qualities were calculated to excite ſomething more permanent than admiration, and ſecured our deliberate eſteem. The tranſactions of his long and active life, were marked by uniform propriety, and undeviating integrity. As a merchant, his characteriſtics were, an enlightened caution, and a calculating foreſight. He ſeldom had reaſon to complain of fortune, and leſs ſeldom had he reaſon to complain of his own raſhneſs or negligence.—He was ſucceſsful and opulent, becauſe he was ſagacious, provident, and prudent. Regarding him as a citizen, and in relation to the political duties he owed his country, though he cordially aſſiſted the advancement of others whom he deemed deſerving, he was acknowledged to be free from ſelfiſh purſuits, and to have uſed his extenſive individual influence, only for the public good. He approved a government, that united liberty with order, in which men ſubmitted to the ſalutary pre-eminence of the LAW, and in which *property* was ſecured by its beneficial protection. To theſe qualities Mr. *CHAMPLIN* united the ornament and ſafe-guard of them all—RELIGION. His faith was unchilled by fear, unobſcured by doubt; it was ſincere, zealous and operative; it exhibited itſelf in an unremitted piety; it delighted in unoſtentatious charity; it inſpired a magnanimity in diſtreſs; it ſuſtained him in the agonies of his laſt illneſs, and dignified his cloſing ſcene of life with Chriſtian ſubmiſſion and fortitude.—By the community he was reſpected, and accounted venerable from his age, his ſtanding, and his merits. By his FAMILY, to every member of which he was kind, affectionate, and *juſt*, he was beloved. To them the the loſs is, indeed, irretrievable. But the weight of their affliction ought ſurely to be leſſened by the conſolatory reflection that they inherit, from their deceaſed friend, the faireſt of all poſſeſſions—a good name; and that he is releaſed from earth, with a well-grounded hope of receiving that immortal reward, reſerved only for thoſe who have "done well."

Count Rumford has recently married the widow of M. Vareſy, in Paris; by which nuptial experiment he obtains a fortune of 8000l. per annum.—This is evidently the moſt effective of all the *Rumfordizing* projects for keeping *a houſe warm!*

London Paper.

DIED.—In this town, on the 26th ult. Mrs. MARY HANDY, conſort of Mr. Samuel Handy, in the 22d year of her age.

—On Monday morning laſt, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. ELIZABETH PECKHAM, conſort of Mr. James G. Peckham, and daughter of Mr. William Stall, in the 22d year of her age.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.

The Allegory of "A. Z." is ingeniouſly conſtructed, and is not wanting in humour; but, againſt its appearance in this paper, it holds the ſerious objection of too much aſperity, in its political alluſions.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, May 3.

ENTERED,	*From*
Ship Swift, Cahoone,	New-York
Schooner Fair Play, Hudſon,	Norfolk
Pegaſus, Hudſon,	Havanna
Laura, Tew,	Dominica
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Fame, Juſtin,	New-York
Hiram, Brownell,	Africa

NEW PUBLICATION.

JUST Received from Boſton, and for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury,

(Price one dollar.)

A Poem, entitled,

DEMOCRACY UNVEILED:

OR,

TYRANNY ſtripped of the GARB OF PATRIOTISM.

By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTIC, *L. L. D. &c. &c. &c.*
Author of "Terrible Tractoration."

Cæcum domus ſcelus omne retexit.

"You Rogues! You Rogues! you're all found out!
And "WE THE PEOPLE," I've no doubt
Will put a period to your daſhing,
And *HONEST* men will come in faſhion."

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POETRY.

FROM THE PORT-FOLIO.

A FRAGMENT,

Addreſſed to JAMES CURRIE, Eſq. of Liverpool, [England,] on his edition of the works of ROBERT BURNS, for the benefit of the widow and family of that immortal Bard.

SEE plenty exults, in her green waving blade,
As the light breeze ſweeps gently along,
And labour reclines in the ſoft eaſy ſhade,
Where the red-breaſt awakes his ſweet ſong.
How beauteous the landſcape, when ſummer is dreſt,
With a ceſtus of roſes ſo gay;
But ah! when ſhall *Scotia* with pleaſure be bleſt,
Since her BURNS ſleeps ſo cold in the clay!

Expands not thy breaſt, when the ſounds of delight
Are heard in the ſtill hour of eve;
When the villagers ſport by the moon's ſilver light,
The day's waſting cares to relieve?
His too was the rapture ſuch ſcenes could impart,
As the ruſtic maids chaunted his lay,
For benevolence ſtrung the fine chords of his heart—
But that heart now lies cold in the clay!

From his country's blue hills, while the ſun's golden beam
Gives life to all nature around,
Or thro' her lone glens winds the ſerpentine ſtream,
Shall the voice of the poet reſound:
When love, with light heart, ſteals unſeen to the bow'r,
His ſtrains ſhall freſh tranſport convey;
For his ſpirit ſhall reign in that dear bliſsful hour,
Tho' his body lies cold in the clay!

Fancy wove the rich web of his viſion divine,
With the rays of the ſoft bluſhing morn;
His path nature ſtrew'd with her wild flowers ſo fine,
And the dew, trembling, hung on the thorn.
The painted trout leap'd from the ſmooth gliding *Ayr*,
The lambkins danc'd ſporting away,
While his lyre breath'd the notes that the ſoul could enſnare—
But now he lies cold in the clay!

And ſtill o'er the mountains, and thro' the deep vale,
As he ſung of his *Scotia* ſo dear,
Want hung by his footſteps, to tell her ſad tale,
For his JAMES and her offſpring were near.
Ye fathers who feel, and ye ſons who can love,
Your regard to his orphans diſplay;
And with CURRIE's warm heart your kind ſympathy prove,
Since the Minſtrel ſleeps cold in the clay!

From the BOSTON WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

TO THE ROBIN.

RETURNING Spring ſmock'd the glade,
With every blooming vernal flower;
The feather'd ſongſters' cheerful notes,
Saluted the heaven-deſcending power.

A Robin perch'd on yonder ſpray,
In ſounds melodious pour'd his ſong;
The pleaſing note, from ev'ry branch,
Was echoed by the tuneful throng.

But ah! too ſoon the bliſs is paſt,
No more will life thy voice ſupply;
A ſportſman paſſing, hears the ſound,
Levels his gun, and bids thee die.

Forbear, thou cruel, thoughtleſs man,
Nor dare to wound the tender breaſt
Of that endearing, harmleſs bird,
Who ſhares with him the downy neſt.

Her little heart will mourn his fate,
Will mourn the fate of him ſhe lov'd,
And pity thee, whoſe harden'd mind,
Could ſee his life depart unmov'd.

Alas! ſad pity pleads in vain,
His breaſt ne'er felt the ſoftening power;
He robs the innocent of life,
For the ſhort pleaſure of an hour.

Ye little warblers of the grove,
Whoſe notes ſweet harmony diſpenſe,
Attend around this humble ſhade,
And mourn the fate of innocence.

SOPHIA.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XXX.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON DECORUM OF CHARACTER.

NOTHING gives a more lively idea of the *graceful* and *becoming* than to ſee a man acting ſteadily in character and always conſiſtent with himſelf. As there is a certain external appearance and manner ſuitable to every age, profeſſion, and rank in life, ſo there is a certain propriety in moral conduct which ariſes from the natural abilities, the temper, the ſituation, employment, and other circumſtances of individuals: and as a careful attention to the one is thought becoming in ſociety, ſo the uniform obſervance of the other is eſſential to moral decorum. —When we ſee a man, at an early period of life, fixing a plan for himſelf with deliberate judgment and an independent ſpirit, and, after due conſideration of his own diſpoſitions and ſituation, entering upon and proſecuting this plan, without ſuffering himſelf to be diverted from it by the influence of faſhion or example; when we ſee ſuch a man perſevering in that ſame character of ſobriety, integrity, and ſteady virtue, through every viciſſitude of life, we reſpect his principles, we admire his firmneſs of mind, we contemplate his character with a perception of propriety and perfection ſimilar to that with which we ſurvey a noble edifice, formed upon a noble plan, and completed by the hand of an able architect. We always mean to expreſs a high degree of reſpect, when we ſay of a man, in the way of eulogy, that he is a conſiſtent character.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

DAVID & JOHN RODMAN

Reſpectfully inform the Public,

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THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back eighty-ſix feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY the 9th of May enſuing, at XI o'clock, A. M on the premiſes, if the Weather proves fair, if not on the next fair day, at the ſame hour and place.

THAT Valuable FARM on the ſouth-end of the Iſland of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of choice Land, formerly in Two Farms; and will be ſold, ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.—Conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

Newport, April 19, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY

CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

ALSO,

A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

LIKEWISE,

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.

Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY LOTTERY.

THE Managers having taken an account of the ſale of Tickets in this Lottery, are happy to inform the public, That the diſpoſal of them has been ſuch, as to warrant their fixing a day for drawing, which is announced to commence on the 24th day of June next, in the Academy-Hall, and will continue until the ſame be completed.—The Tickets remaining unſold, are placed in the hands of the following perſons for ſale, (and the continuance of the public patronage is ſolicited, in the diſpoſal of them) viz.—Jabez Denniſon (at the Newport Inſurance-Office,) Jacob Richardſon, Poſt-Maſter; William R. Wilder, and Stephen Deblois, in Newport; William Wilkinſon, and William Larned, in Providence; Daniel E. Updike, Philip Tillinghaſt, and William Hammond, jun. in Wickford; James Helme, in South-Kingſtown; Nathaniel Phillips, Poſt-Maſter, in Warren; William Rhodes, in Weſterly; Joſeph Iriſh, in Hopkinton.

By Order of the Managers,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry,*
Waſhington Academy,
North-Kingſtown, April 5, 1805.

*** TICKETS in the above Lottery, are alſo for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

WILLIAM C. BAEN,

A large aſſortment of India Cottons, viz.

JALAPORE Sannas,
Baftas,
Mow Sannas,
Mamoodies,
Gurrahs,

Which will be ſold, very low, for Caſh.

Newport, February 15, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the eſtate of her late huſband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

Newport, May 11, 1804.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. TYRRELL.—Poſſeſſion to be given the 15th day of May next.—For terms apply to *William Ellery, jun.* or

W. MARCHANT.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

THE Subſcriber, being appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to Stephen Deblois, or

JANE DEBLOIS, *Adm'x.*

Newport, February 23, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.

Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-Houſe and Orchard thereon now in the poſſeſſion of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indiſputable title will be given and the terms of payment made eaſy.

CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, February 22, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has just received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Caſh will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed in Newport, viz.

BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taffets.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,

At No. 156, *Thames-Street,*

Have on Hand, and now are ſelling, an excellent Aſſortment of English, India, and Grocery GOODS, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE and low-priced Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal-patent Cord.
Luteſtrings and Perſians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-ſkin and ſtuff Shoes.
Cork-ſoled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both Engliſh and American manufactured.

Hyſon, Young-Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Freſh Teas

Powder'd and Brown Eaſt and Weſt-India Sugars.
Superior Floss, French and Carolina Indigo.
Caſſia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and Ginger.

A freſh ſupply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

A few hundred buſhels of coarſe Exuma Salt, ſuitable for dairies, &c.

The above articles will be ſold on reaſonable terms for caſh, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.

Newport. 1st of 3d mo. 1805.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*

Wickford, March 19, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.

Newport, Auguſt 17, 1804.

Mrs. BRIDGES,

At No. 8, Franklin-ſtreet,

Reſpectfully informs her Friends, and the Ladies of Newport in general,

THAT ſhe has juſt received from Europe, an elegant aſſortment of the lateſt faſhionable Millenary, conſiſting of a variety of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, military and other Spencers, Cloaks, &c. &c. which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Mrs. B. however anxious to oblige, finds it neceſſary to decline, giving any patterns, or ſending any articles out in future.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM, ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.

Newport, April 12, 1802.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for ſale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per Pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,

TIN-PLATE WORKER,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

Newport, March 15, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Newport, Auguſt 9, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed, have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*

Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen, for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law) —All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

MEIN & ROGERS,

NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,

Have juſt Received, and for SALE,

FORTY Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-caſks 1ſt quality Sherry Wine.
21 caſks freſh Malaga Raiſins.
10 cheſts Souchong Tea.
4 cheſts Hyſon-ſkin do.
6 half-cheſts Bohea do.
1 cheſt Young-hyſon do.
10 caſks London Porter.
2 caſes Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 caſes Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.

A conſtant ſupply of Flour.

Alſo—As uſual, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE BY

W. R. WILDER,

A FEW Tickets in the 7th claſs of South Hadley Canal Lottery, at the original price of 7 Dolls. until the 18th inſt. when they will riſe:—The above Lottery has 1 prize of 10,000 Dolls.—1 of 5000—1 of 3000—2 of 2000—6 of 1000—7 of 500—90 of 100—100 of 50—300 of 20—4625 of 12 Dolls.—Not 2 Blanks to a prize. The drawing will commence early in May.

Newport, April 12, 1805

W. R. WILDER,

BEING deſirous to diſpoſe of his preſent ſtock in Trade, conſiſting of a well-choſen aſſortment of Books and Stationary, offers it wholeſale for caſh, at prime coſt, and at a much advance than uſual at retail:—Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe the whole ſtock, ſhall have a credit of 6 and 12 months for approved paper. An excellent opportunity for a young man in buſineſs *Newport, April* 12, 1805

FOR SALE BY

W. R. WILDER,

SIX Hundred Rolls Paper-Hangings and Borders, cheaper than ever was Sold in Newport.

Perſons having Books from W. R. Wilder's Circulating Library, are ſolicited to return them. As that branch of buſineſs is diſcontinued from this date. Many ſecond-hand Books for ſale at half their worth! *Newport, April* 12, 1805

POETRY.

FROM THE PORT-FOLIO.

A FRAGMENT,

Addreſſed to JAMES CURRIE, Eſq. of Liverpool, [England,] on his edition of the works of ROBERT BURNS, for the benefit of the widow and family of that immortal Bard.

SEE plenty exults, in her green waving blade,
As the light breeze ſweeps gently along,
And labour reclines in the ſoft caſy ſhade,
Where the red-breaſt awakes his ſweet ſong.
How beauteous the landſcape, when ſummer is dreſt,
With a ceſtus of roſes ſo gay;
But ah! when ſhall *Scotia* with pleaſure be bleſt,
Since her BURNS ſleeps ſo cold in the clay!

Expands not thy breaſt, when the ſounds of delight
Are heard in the ſtill hour of eve;
When the villagers ſport by the moon's ſilver light,
The day's waſting cares to relieve?
His too was the rapture ſuch ſcenes could impart,
As the ruſtic maids chaunted his lay,
For benevolence ſtrung the fine chords of his heart—
But that heart now lies cold in the clay!

From his country's blue hills, while the ſun's golden beam
Gives life to all nature around,
Or thro' her lone glens winds the ſerpentine ſtream,
Shall the voice of the poet reſound.
When love, with light heart, ſteals unſeen to the bow'r,
His ſtrains ſhall freſh tranſport convey;
For his ſpirit ſhall reign in that dear bliſsful hour,
Tho' his body lies cold in the clay!

Fancy wove the rich web of his viſion divine,
With the rays of the ſoft bluſhing morn;
His path nature ſtrew'd with her wild flowers ſo fine,
And the dew, trembling, hung on the thorn.
The painted trout leap'd from the ſmooth, gliding *Ayr*,
The lambkins danc'd ſporting away,
While his lyre breath'd the notes that the ſoul could enſnare—
But now he lies cold in the clay!

And ſtill o'er the mountains, and thro' the deep vale,
As he ſung of his *Scotia* ſo dear,
Want hung by his footſteps, to tell her ſad tale,
For his JANE and her offſpring were near.
Ye fathers who feel, and ye ſons who can love,
Your regard to his orphans diſplay;
And with CURRIE's warm heart your kind ſympathy prove,
Since the Minſtrel ſleeps cold in the clay!

From the BOSTON WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

TO THE ROBIN.

RETURNING Spring has deck'd the glade,
With every blooming vernal flower;
The feather'd ſongſters' cheerful notes,
Salute the heaven-deſcending power.

A Robin perch'd on yonder ſpray,
In ſounds melodious pour'd his ſong;
The pleaſing note, from ev'ry branch,
Was echoed by the tuneful throng.

But ah! too ſoon the bliſs is paſt,
No more will life thy voice ſupply;
A ſportſman paſſing, hears the ſound,
Levels his gun, and bids thee die.

Forbear, thou cruel, thoughtleſs man,
Nor dare to wound the tender breaſt
Of that endearing, harmleſs bird,
Who ſhares with him the downy neſt.

Her little heart will mourn his fate,
Will mourn the fate of him ſhe lov'd,
And pity thee, whoſe harden'd mind,
Could ſee his life depart unmov'd.

Alas! ſad pity pleads in vain,
His breaſt ne'er felt the ſoftening power;
He robs the innocent of life,
For the ſhort pleaſure of an hour.

Ye little warblers of the grove,
Whoſe notes ſweet harmony diſpenſe,
Attend around this humble ſhade,
And mourn the fate of innocence.

SOPHIA.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XXX.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON DECORUM OF CHARACTER.

NOTHING gives a more lively idea of the *graceful* and *becoming* than to ſee a man acting ſteadily in character and always conſiſtent with himſelf. As there is a certain external appearance and manner ſuitable to every age, profeſſion, and rank in life, ſo there is a certain propriety in moral conduct which ariſes from the natural abilities, the temper, the ſituation, employment, and other circumſtances of individuals: and as a careful attention to the one is thought becoming in ſociety, ſo the uniform obſervance of the other is eſſential to moral decorum.—When we ſee a man, at an early period of life, fixing a plan for himſelf with deliberate judgment and an independent ſpirit, and, after due conſideration of his own diſpoſitions and ſituation, entering upon and proſecuting this plan, without ſuffering himſelf to be diverted from it by the influence of faſhion or example; when we ſee ſuch a man perſevering in that ſame character of ſobriety, integrity, and ſteady virtue, through every viciſſitude of life, we reſpect his principles, we admire his firmneſs of mind, we contemplate his character with a perception of propriety and perfection ſimilar to that with which we ſurvey a noble edifice, formed upon a noble plan, and completed by the hand of an able architect. We always mean to expreſs a high degree of reſpect, when we ſay of a man, in the way of eulogy, that he is a conſiſtent character.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.
By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

DAVID & JOHN RODMAN
Reſpectfully inform the Public,
THAT they carry on the Boot and Shoemaking buſineſs in all its branches, No 12, Mary-ſtreet; where Suwarrow, and other Boots, and Shoes of all deſcriptions (made of the beſt materials) may be had on reaſonable terms. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work faithfully and neatly executed, and their favors gratefully acknowledged. *Newport, 4th Mon* 19, 1805.

FOR SALE,
THAT pleaſantly ſituated Dwelling-Houſe, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Waſhington-ſquare, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-houſe, and extending back eighty-ſix feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to
PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.
April 19, 1805.

To be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY the 9th of May enſuing, at XI o'clock, A. M on the premiſes, if the Weather proves fair, if not on the next fair day, at the ſame hour and place.
THAT Valuable FARM on the ſouth-end of the Iſland of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of choice Land, formerly in Two Farms; and will be ſold, ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.—Conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale.
Newport, April 19, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.
DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.
Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.
ALSO,
A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
LIKEWISE,
Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.
Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY LOTTERY.
THE Managers having taken an account of the ſale of Tickets in this Lottery, are happy to inform the public, That the diſpoſal of them has been ſuch, as to warrant their fixing a day for drawing, which is announced to commence on the 24th day of June next, in the Academy-Hall, and will continue until the ſame be completed.—The Tickets remaining unſold, are placed in the hands of the following perſons for ſale, (and the continuance of the public patronage is ſolicited, in the diſpoſal of them) viz.—Jabez Denniſon (at the Newport Inſurance-Office;) Jacob Richardſon, Poſt-Maſter; William R. Wilder, and Stephen Deblois, in Newport; William Wilkinſon, and William Larned, in Providence; Daniel E. Updike, Philip Tillinghaſt, and William Hammond, jun. in Wickford; James Helme, in South-Kingſtown; Nathaniel Phillips, Poſt-Maſter, in Warren; William Rhodes, in Weſterly; Joſeph Iriſh, in Hopkinton.
By Order of the Managers,
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry,*
Waſhington Academy,
North-Kingſtown, April 5, 1805.
*** TICKETS in the above Lottery, are alſo for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
WILLIAM C. BAEN,
A large aſſortment of India Cottons, viz.
JALAPORE Sannas,
Baftas,
Mow Sannas,
Mamoodies,
Gurrahs,
Which will be ſold, very low, for Caſh.
Newport, February 15, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the eſtate of her late huſband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to
POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*
Newport, May 11, 1804.

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSE now occupied by Mr. TYRRELL.—Poſſeſſion to be given the 15th day of May next.—For terms apply to *William Ellery*, jun. or
W. MARCHANT.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

THE Subſcriber, being appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of STEPHEN DEBLOIS, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to Stephen Deblois, or
JANE DEBLOIS, *Adm'x.*
Newport, February 23, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,
THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.
Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

FOR SALE,
A FARM, in Hopkinton, containing Eighty-four acres with a Dwelling-Houſe and Orchard thereon now in the poſſeſſion of JOSIAH BARBER.—An indiſputable title will be given and the terms of payment made eaſy.
CONSTANT TABER,
JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, February 22, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
Has juſt received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Caſh will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchaſed in Newport, viz.
BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muſlins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muſlins.
Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,
At No. 156, *Thames-Street,*
Have on Hand, and now are ſelling, an excellent Aſſortment of Engliſh, India, and Grocery GOODS, conſiſting of
SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambrics.
Royal-patent Cord.
Luteſtrings and Perſians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-ſkin and ſtuff Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both Engliſh and American manufactured.
Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Freſh Teas
Powder'd and Brown Eaſt and Weſt-India Sugars.
Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Caſſia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and
Ginger.
A freſh ſupply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c all at the manufactory prices.
A few hundred buſhels of coarſe Exuma Salt, ſuitable for dairies, &c.
The above articles will be ſold on reaſonable terms for caſh, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.
Newport. 1ſt of 3d mo 1805.

THE Subſcriber being appointed Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingſtown, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment; and all perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to preſent the ſame for adjuſtment to
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*
Wickford, March 19, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
SEventy-three hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.
Newport, Auguſt 17, 1804.

Mrs. BRIDGES
At No. 8, Franklin-ſtreet,
Reſpectfully informs her Friends, and the Ladies of Newport in general,
THAT ſhe has juſt received from Europe, an elegant aſſortment of the lateſt faſhionable Millenary, conſiſting of a variety of Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Turbans, military and other Spencers, Cloaks, &c. &c. which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.
Mrs. B. however anxious to oblige, finds it neceſſary to decline, giving any patterns, or ſending any articles out in future.
Newport, Aprtl 12, 1805.

FOR SALE,
THE Lime-Rock FARM, ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to
JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,
AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

TIN WARE.
NATHANIEL NASON,
TIN-PLATE WORKER,
Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,
THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Newport, Auguſt 9, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed, have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to
ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,
ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is the ſurviving Executor to the eſtate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceaſed, (and is duly qualified according to law)—All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid *Elizabeth Miller*, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to
WILLIAM ENGS.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,
Have juſt Received, and for SALE,
FORTY Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-caſks 1ſt quality ſherry Wine.
21 caſks freſh Malaga Raiſins.
10 cheſts ſouchong Tea.
4 cheſts Hyſon-ſkin do.
6 half-cheſts Bohea do.
1 cheſt Young-hyſon do.
10 caſks London Porter.
2 caſes Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 caſes Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
A conſtant ſupply of Flour.
Alſo—As uſual, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY
W. R. WILDER,
A FEW Tickets in the 7th claſs of South Hadley Canal Lottery, at the original price of 7 Dolls. until the 18th inſt. when they will riſe:—The above Lottery has 1 prize of 10,000 Dolls.—1 of 5000—1 of 3000—2 of 2000—6 of 1000—7 of 500—90 of 100—100 of 50—200 of 20—4625 of 12 Dolls.—Not 2 Blanks to a prize. The drawing will commence early in May.
Newport, April 12, 1805

W. R. WILDER,
BEING deſirous to diſpoſe of his preſent ſtock in Trade, conſiſting of a well-choſen aſſortment of Books and Stationary, offers it wholeſale for caſh, at prime coſt, and at a much advance than uſual at retail:—Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe the whole ſtock, ſhall have a credit of 6 and 12 months for approved paper. An excellent opportunity for a young man in buſineſs *Newport, April* 12, 1805

FOR SALE, BY
W. R. WILDER,
SIX Hundred Rolls Paper-Hangings and Borders, cheaper than ever was Sold in Newport.
Perſons having Books from W. R. Wilder's Circulating Library, are ſolicited to return them. As that branch of buſineſs is diſcontinued from this date. Many ſecond-hand Books for ſale, at half their worth! *Newport, April* 12